



## CHAUTAUQUA.

**GREAT CROWDS GATHER AT THE FAVORED RESORT.**

Walter B. Hill's Lecture on "Wit and Humor"—Mrs. Lease to Reply to Ex-Senator Ingalls Tonight.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—On account of a misunderstanding yesterday's proceedings at chautauqua were not sent in for publication, so this will treat of both yesterday's and today's programme.

Hon. Walter B. Hill lectured at 11 o'clock a. m., yesterday on "Wit and Humor," and those who heard him will ever remember the analysis he gave of wit. His is one of the most polished and rounded speeches made this season. His speech today was a continuation of the same subject, and was as ably treated as was that of yesterday.

At 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday a most delightful concert was rendered by the quartet, chorus and band. Those who heard it pronounced it one of the most excellent concerts which could have been arranged. The chorus was in excellent training and rendered its parts with accuracy and beauty.

The band was repeated by the audience, who were very enthusiastic listeners.

The feature of the concert, however, was a vocal solo, "Kiss Waltz," from Faust, with orchestral accompaniment, arranged by H. Leopoldi, of the Weber band, by Miss Carolel Heid, of Atlanta. Miss Heid has spent much time and trouble in the cultivation of her voice, and well deserves the most rapturous encore, which was accorded to her singing "The Love Song," from Faust. Her singing has been very highly spoken of by the best critics of the day.

The success of the music at chautauqua is due entirely to her untiring energy. She has given chautauquans a great musical treat, and those who have seen her work in the chorus will bear witness to her superiority in matters musical.

Mr. Ingalls's lecture at 5 o'clock p. m. was superb, as all readers of THE CONSTITUTION will have seen.

A tremendous crowd was attracted by this famous man and the railroads handled them with perfect ease and without an accident nor a moment's delay.

Today has seemed rather dull in comparison with yesterday's immense crowds, but every one is looking forward to an enormous crowd to hear Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, the most famous woman on earth, answer Mr. Ingalls, the greatest living orator.

Mrs. Lease will speak Saturday at 8 o'clock p. m.

This morning was devoted to Mr. Hill's speech. This was, a thoughtful, finished literary production.

In the afternoon the band regaled the audience with some very fine selections, until near the time of the meeting of the C. L. S. C., which held a most interesting session this afternoon.

Dr. Morgan Calloway, of Oxford, Ga., led the devotional services, and Dr. Morgan Calloway, Jr., of Atlanta, preached. Dr. Calloway, the speaker for the afternoon. His subject was "Spaniard Friars," and his lecture was a great literary achievement. Those who heard him no doubt know much more of St. Francis, his followers and his works than would ever have been otherwise known.

Mr. Wingfield De Wolff, of Atlanta, brought the greetings of the Highland C. L. S. C. He made a most encouraging talk about the circle, and wished the circle here greatest prosperity.

At the meeting of the C. L. S. C. yesterday, Mr. J. W. Newman, pastor of the First Methodist church of Anniston, Ala., led the devotional services. His leading was easy and graceful, and the thanks of the circle are his. Hon. W. B. Hill lectured on Sydney Lanier yesterday. This lecture was perhaps the most polished of his, and was certainly very much appreciated by the members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

This morning a good audience assembled to hear Miss Johnston recite and to see the Del Sarte performances.

Miss Johnston's recitation of "Minuet" was one of the most graceful and beautiful pieces of work ever done on a chautauqua platform. She is a most graceful woman, being perfectly developed by the use of these Del Sarte exercises.

She could not be otherwise. Her voice is under perfect control, and while it is sweet and bird-like she fills the immense amphitheater without the slightest, apparent effort.

Those who missed hearing her missed a great treat.

The Del Sarte exercises were a great success. The young ladies taking part being naturally graceful and beautiful, coupled with their training and the beautiful uniform costumes of varicolored stuffs, made the most beautiful tableaux possible. The attitude, "Pathetic Appeal to Heaven," was the finest, most natural and graceful, allowing more room for expression of face than either. To say the tableaux were beautiful would not do them justice. Inasmuch as for yourself twenty-four young ladies in costume, each expressing the emotions of the heart as best becomes her individually. Each position is a study, and even the tableaux repeated once a week the audience would not tire of them.

Tomorrow's programme is as follows:

8:30 a. m.—VETERANS' DAY.  
9:30 a. m.—Prayer service.  
10:30 a. m.—Music, Weber band.  
11:30 a. m.—Address, General G. P. Harrison.  
12:30 p. m.—Experience meeting, with personal reminiscences.  
5:30 p. m.—Military music by the band.  
7:30 p. m.—Stereopticon views.  
8:30 p. m.—Addresses, General A. H. Colquitt and Mrs. Lease, of Kansas.

**THE FIRST SALE**  
Which Comes Into the Market of Americana.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—Americus received today her first bale of the cotton crop of 1891-92, which came in by passenger train this afternoon, over the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad, from the plantation of Mr. C. C. Clay, in this county.

It was picked, ginned, packed and delivered at the warehouse in this city between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. today. The bale was handled by L. G. Council's warehouse, which also received the first bale here last year, August 2d. It weighed 335 pounds, was sold to Littleton & Lamar, cotton buyers, for 9 cents. This is the third bale marketed in the United States this season of the new crop, the first having gone from Albany to New York a month ago, and the second from Montgomery yesterday. It will be noted that this bale brought in Americus today, 13 cents per pound more than the first bale brought in New York last month. Another bale was expected this afternoon, but failed to come in. It will arrive tomorrow morning. This is virtually the opening of the season here, and in a few weeks hundreds of bales will be coming in daily.

**Takes Care of the People's Money.**

ATLANTA, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—Yesterday the engineers of the city council recommended an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of Chief Young, who is going to Springfield, Mass., to attend the convention of fire chiefs. This morning Chief Young called on Chairman Pat Armstrong, of the appropriation committee of the council, for the money, but Chairman Armstrong refused it to him, and saying that if the chief wants to go to the convention let him pay his own way. He does not think the city should pay his expenses.

**An Accidental Death.**

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Bob Walker, a moderate gentleman, living at Waycross, accidentally killed himself. He was cleaning his pistol, and it discharged, the ball entering the abdomen and riving up to the heart. He was dead in a moment, but has cast a gloom over the entire community.

**On the 28th.**

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—The alliancemen and the people of Gainesville will have a grand sale on the 28th of August.

## TALK ABOUT BACKER.

**MACON'S INTEREST IN THE NEW YORK BANKER.**

He Is Now Looking Into His Business, and Will Very Likely Resume Operations in a Few Days.

MACON, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—Other important information was received in Macon today concerning A. Backer. The telegrams received here stated he was down this morning looking into his affairs. He said he had heard the charges talked against him, and authorized his assignee to state that he had not rehypothecated collaterals or retained proceeds from Nehemiah's notes. He said his financial troubles were caused simply by a piece of misfortune, and in a very quiet way he asked that his friends deny the reports of dishonesty.

Guckenheimer & Moseley, attorneys for A. Meyers Bros., of Savannah, the telegrams say, secured an injunction against the Merchants' National, Central National, Backer and Assigned Elgin Bank, restraining them from doing business with Macon and Atlanta banks and the Muscogee Real Estate Company, of Columbus, pledged with the merchants by Backer. The Central National is restrained from parting with 153 shares of the Savannah National bank.

It is now generally believed in Macon that Backer will pull through all right, as there is not so much talk of dishonesty as at first. Many believe he has acted in good faith.

**THE OLD FIFTY-SECOND**

Meets in Annual Reunion Near Clarksville.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—About three thousand people in the city estimated to have gathered here from all parts of the state and surrounding states, to celebrate the reunion of the Fifty-second Georgia regiment, C. S. A. The attendance of the veterans was large.

After the organization was perfected in the courthouse, all the veterans formed the line of march, and marched to the Campbell springs, where the stand was erected.

Major Perkins welcomed the Fifty-second in a warm and enthusiastic reply. Colonel Weir Boyd, the colonel of the regiment, made an affectionate address to his men. Addressed were made by Lieutenant Barton and Rev. Mr. Duncan, members of the regiment. Then Colonel J. W. Robertson made an eloquent speech, in which he showed the cause for which the south took arms to have been a just one, based on principle.

The exercises were concluded by General William P. Phillips, and was full of eloquence and pathos.

After the exercises were concluded the soldiers were marched to a table filled with every good thing the country affords. Everything was done to make the stay of the soldiers a pleasant one and everything passed off pleasantly.

**A BIG ALLIANCE RALLY**  
To Be Held at Bishop on the 14th Instant.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—The alliance in the neighborhood of Bishop, Oconee county, will hold a big alliance rally at the pavilion at that place next Friday the 14th instant. Great preparations are being made and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance. Colonel Livingston, Editor Gant and Mayor E. T. Brown will deliver speeches to the assembled crowd.

**NEWS OF THE CITY.**

He Worked with Cobb.  
Captain Bill Starnes arrived in Atlanta last night with a man named Johnson, who has just been convicted of forgery in Gainesville and sentenced to four years. The forgery for which he was convicted, he claims, is the work of Captain Cobb, and had Cobb been captured the result of the trial would have been much different. Cobb, it will be remembered, left Gainesville a few months since for work of like nature, and as yet he has not been captured.

Mr. Sherrill Back.  
Rev. H. T. Sherrill, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, who has been at Murphy, N. C., for a month, enjoying a vacation, has returned to the city.

He will occupy his pulpit tomorrow.  
He Has Turned Up.  
Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who was reported to have disappeared and left his creditors, has turned up. He was in the country and had not showed up for several days, which led to the complaint from Mr. Vickery, his employer, and Mr. Baldwin has returned to his old home.

Vickery yesterday "has secured me for the greater part of the money he obtained from me and stated he will make it all good, I am satisfied with that."

Ladies Locked Up.  
Two ladies were upstairs in the new Kiser building yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock. Just at this time the hands quit work, and the doors were locked. A few minutes later the ladies went down and found they were securely locked in. The attention of outsiders was called to the fact that the watchman was found, and by 6:30 o'clock the ladies were out. But they had a good score.

A Delightful Barbecue.  
At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of invited guests, some forty or more, composed of the minister and official members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, assembled at the charming suburban residence of Judge H. E. W. Palmer.

It was a festive occasion—a barbecue, at which the visitors expected, was the most delightful affair of the season. Mr. Harry Hightower superintended the barbecue, and showed what an expert could do in that line.

Charters and Leases.  
An Office at Allentown.

The Railroad Investigating Committee Calls on the Terminal.

The special committee to investigate the railroad leases held a meeting yesterday.

The committee decided that the first thing to be done was to see the charters and leases of the roads to be investigated.

The West Point Terminal Company was, therefore, taken up, and will at once be called upon to furnish the committee with copies of these papers.

The finance committee also held a meeting yesterday, but nothing of consequence was done.

**A Possible Murderer.**

Officer Whiteley arrested a negro at Inman Park last night whom he believes to be the murderer. The fellow's name is Peter Woodland, and he suits the description of a negro who shot and killed another at a dance at Conyers last fall.

The Work Going On.  
The strike of the hands employed out on Capitol avenue hasn't stopped work at all, the places being filled by new hands. The cause of the strike appears to have been the discharge of a foreman whom the men liked. Tucker, who struck one of the working negroes, has not been captured.

Lower Rates Wanted.  
Mr. N. Ullman, president of the Brunswick Brewing Company, was before the railroad commissioners to ask for lower rates on beer and kegs. The commission postponed further hearing in the case because the railroad road men are in New York.

Another Dummy Falls.  
There was another dummy accident yesterday, the second of this kind within a week. About 1 o'clock No. 1 broke an axle and broke down in front of the courthouse, in exactly the same place and from the same cause that No. 2 fell last Thursday.

A Negro Convict Escapes.  
Colonel George H. Jones, principal keeper of the penitentiary, yesterday received notice of his release from Dooley county, of the escape of a negro from that prison.

His name is George Bradford, a copper colored, and was sent from Thomas county in May, 1881, for assault with intent to murder. He was pursued by dogs for nine miles, and escaped by hiding in a swamp.

Judge Burdette Dead.

Judge William A. Burdette, one of the most prominent residents of Dahlonega, died at Midway yesterday morning. He had been in failing health for some time. Though his death was unexpected, it will be a severe blow to his many friends.

Another Dummy Falls.  
Dahlonega will have Atlanta this morning for the funeral of Judge Burdette. He will be accompanied by Dr. G. H. Jones and Colonel W. E. Jones.

Rally on the 28th.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—The alliancemen and the people of Gainesville will have a grand sale on the 28th of August.

## THE LUSCIOUS FRUITS

WHICH FIND THEIR PERFECTION IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

The Middle Georgia Horticultural Society Makes a Splendid Exhibition in Griffin—Fishes and Peaches.

GRIMM, Ga., August 7.—[Special.]—The Middle Georgia Horticultural Society made a fruit exhibition at Lyndon park pavilion Wednesday afternoon. There was an extensive and beautiful display of fruits, grapes, and flowers, all raised in Spalding county. The country around Griffin has long been noted as specially adapted to fruit culture, and these industries are reaching a high state of development. When fruit failed all over the state the present year, a large amount was raised here, of numerous varieties and excellent quality.

A large crowd attended the meeting of the horticultural society, and all were pleased with the exhibits made.

Mr. Galhouse made a beautiful display of peaches, grapes, apples, pears and flowers. He had eighteen plates of grapes and ten baskets of very fine peaches.

Mr. Hugo Hasselkorn made a nice display—peculiar pears and apples.

Miss Mary Holliday had eight varieties of grapes, and some beautiful tuberoses.

Mr. William Warder exhibited eighteen varieties of grapes.

Mr. Otter had thirteen varieties of grapes besides other fruits.

Among the fruits shown by Mr. S. D. Reigel was a limb of grapes with twenty-one bunches.

The other fruit growers made fine exhibits, among other things several varieties of plums.

Some beautiful fruits frozen in a block made a fine display of art.

Chancellor Boggs made an address that was greatly enjoyed. He said there were many reasons why the experiment station should be placed in Griffin for her horticulture reached its highest development in the state. In his short speech he made an earnest plea that Mr. Dismiss's measure before the legislature be passed.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Georgia Teachers' Association at Athens and with Brunswick against state uniformity, and that we ratify the preamble and resolutions of the convention, that the state should be given the right to choose its own teachers.

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that publishers should provide depositories within easy reach of the people, in order to reduce the cost of books to the lowest reasonable point.

The resolutions were passed with but one dissenting vote, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the commissioners.

When the senate met yesterday morning, Senator Boyd, of the fifth, introduced a bill to prohibit hunting or fishing on the lands of another in Coffey county. Referred to general judiciary.

Senator Irwin of the fourth—a bill to amend the present road laws of Chattooga. Referred to special judiciary.

Senator Nunnally—A bill to make it a misdemeanor to sell or dispose of, in this state, any chemical fertilizer of an inferior grade to what is represented to be. Referred to committee.

Senator Smith—A bill providing for and requiring the registration of voters in Jasper county. Referred to committee on special agriculture.

Senator Warren—A bill amending the code so as to make it a misdemeanor to sell, or in any way dispose of, spirituous liquors on Sunday. Referred to committee on temperance.

The resolution providing for the payment of the salary of Mr. Jennings, of Terrell, was passed.

The resolution appropriating \$300 to furnish counts in the state with maps was passed.

The bill authorizing the ordinary of Gilmer county to submit the question of bonds for the purpose of erecting a new courthouse to the qualified voters of the county. Passed.

The bill by Senator Todd to prevent the sale of cotton by land without the consent of the landlord, was read.

Senator O'Neal offered an amendment providing that the act did not repeal any local law. The amendment was accepted, and the bill was recommitted.

A resolution appropriating \$50 to the widow of Mr. Eason, of Douglasville, was passed.

## THE MORE POWER

RE EXTENDED THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Bidders for Chaihangs—Several Bills Passed—Atlanta's Charter Amended. The Governor's Staff.

## Cook-Book

Powders for many years, bared in the market, King Powder surpasses

evland's Baking Powder for the same baking. Best breads and cakes—grained cake, as if the

ng Powder retains its out as when made with

xcellence, I use only recommend it to my

Gillette

## RIA

cription for Infants oium, Morphine nor amine substitute s, and Castor Oil. thirty years' use by s Worms and allays miting Sour Curd, Castoria relieves on and flatulency. lates the stomach atural sleep. Cas Mother's Friend.

## Castoria.

is so well adapted to children that it is superior to any prescription.

H. A. ANDERSON, M. D., 10 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

icians in the children's depa spoken highly of their expe outside practices with Castor, which we only have among our s what is known as regular we are free to confess that the Castoria has won us to look with

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

4, New York City.

## ATIENTS VES &amp; CO.

REET, ATLANTA, GA.

PERMANENTLY REMOVED E without pain or cutting of business.

of the Sexual System, Diseases, Impotence, Impotency.

6 cents in stamps for book and references furnished. Address

VES &amp; CO., ATLANTA, GA.

T-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

French fat in the "Wandy Town" rooms; beautifully finished, each side, \$100. Address "James," 100-200.

The most desirable new dwelling in modern convenience; on electric iron, 48 Peachtree St., 100-200.

A large warehouse, corner of W. A. E. B. Well lighted, easily and side-track facilities. Apply W. A. E. B.

NESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—\$1,000 will buy a fine drug and medicine store, well equipped for selling. Call on, or write W. M. Brown, American Drug Co.

Purchase interest in fire insurance man thoroughly acquainted with business. Address H. G. L., care Com

book, fancy groceries, good com. Address "Brooks," care Com.

ALL ASSORTED STOCK OF LIQUORS WITH EXCELLENT LOCALITY FOR TRADE.

EXCHANGE FOR NICELY SITUATED ACREAGE IN BRICK BUILDINGS AND DOING FIRE BUSINESS. 2000

Mr. Dunwoody made a strong speech advocating the bill, explaining its objects, and showing why such a measure was necessary, for a protection to the convicts, rather than anything aimed against them, and the measure was of the utmost importance to maintain a proper system of discipline in the convict camps of the state.

Lectured Crawford, of McIntosh, was strongly opposed to the bill. He thought it aimed at his race, and would be an evil to them. He thought the measure a mostiquitous, and that it would cause much harm and suffering to the colored race. He was the only one who spoke against the bill, and called for the year and day, but the bill was not sustained.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this association that the general assembly of Georgia accept the soldiers' home of Atlanta as tendered, and that they take up the same, and the indigent soldiers and their families, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary, to the president of the senate and speaker of the house.

Your correspondent wishes to state that William is a well-to-do negro here. He has always had the respect of the whites, and is a good citizen. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in September next, else will be granted said application as applied for.

We are in favor of the bill and will do all in our power to secure its passage. Our veterans need such a home, and it is the duty of the commonwealth of Georgia to accept the magnanimous gift of the people and to maintain it for such a noble purpose as that for which it is offered.

Mr. Baxter said yesterday that he thought the bill to increase the number of judges of the supreme court would come up next week.

There is some opposition to the measure, said he, "though I don't think there will be much trouble about getting it through." He said that the bills now on the bench have just five times as much work as they did a few years ago, and need help. The measure is a question of changing the constitution, so it will require a two-thirds vote to pass it. But as the people have a voice in the matter afterward, I don't think there can be any objection to it.

The measure is an important one, but as one is acquainted with its provisions de

are unnecessary.

Garishment for Taxes.

Was decided by the house that the tax

of any city shall have the right to

issue process of garnishment for taxes due any city or corporation.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Baxter, of Bibb, and provides that when no property can be found to be levied on for taxes, garnishment may be issued to obtain payment of such taxes.

Mr. Baxter explained the object of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 97 to 0.

To Pay Jurors.

The railroad commission will soon be a power in the land. On Thursday the house put telegraph, sleepers and express companies under their control, and now comes a measure to still further control, and how comes a measure to still further control.

Mr. Bemer, of Monroe, is the author of the bill, which, if passed, will put the railroad of the state almost entirely under the authority of the commission.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Martin, of Fulton, was passed.

One provides for the repeal of the act requiring clerks of the superior courts to prepare a record of superior court hearings.

Another amends section 394 of the code of 1892, relating to the granting of charters of corporations by the superior courts.

The last one confirms all charters granted by the superior courts, where the foregoing laws have been subsequently compiled with.

The resolution to pay Ben J. Davis \$100 for 332 copies of the public acts of 1890, was recommended by the committee of the whole house, and passed.

The bill to require banks which are state depositories to deposit with the treasurer \$50,000 in the name of the state, and to prescribe what banks may become state depositories, by Mr. Ivey, of Thomas, was passed.

Also a bill by Mr. Perry, of Worth, incorporating the Atlanta, Americus and Florida Railway Company.

Also a bill amending the charter of the Cincinnati, Georgia and Florida railroad by Mr. Hand, of Monroe.

Also a bill incorporating the town of Hazelhurst, in Appling county, by Mr. Johnson, of Appling.

To Investigate the Railroads.

The house portion of the committee to investigate the railroad leases and contracts to be made by any charters have been violated, has been appointed by Speaker Howell. Mr. Bemer is chairman, and the other two members are Messrs. Twitty, of Jackson, and Huff, of Bibb.

The investigation will be begun shortly by the joint committee, and Senators Callaway and Ellington will act with the members appointed from the house.

Special Order Next Tuesday.

The special order for next Tuesday is an important measure.

It was introduced by Mr. Ehrhardt, of Houston, and provides for an amendment to section 3364 of the state code, so as to make daily, weekly and monthly wages garnishable in certain cases.

A substitute has been offered for the reading in the house next Tuesday morning.

To the Hon. Mrs. Lease.

The following notice was read to the members before adjournment:

Hon. J. S. James, manager of the Piedmont Chautauqua, earnestly invites the members of the house to present Saturday evening at 8 o'clock to hear the address of Mrs. Lease to the address of Senator Ingalls.

She will probably have as large a crowd as the senator himself.

House Bills Read One Time.

By Mr. Burt of Bartow.—To refund W. H. T. to the state, the sum of \$50 paid for license to sell liquor in the state.

By Mr. Kenyon of Berrien.—To amend an act to incorporate the town of Alapha in the county of Berrien.

By Mr. Whitfield of Baldwin.—To change the time of holding the superior court of Baldwin county.

By Mr. Huff of Bibb.—To provide for the registration of voters at municipal elections in the city of Macon.

By Mr. Huff of Bibb.—A resolution to pay W. J. Houston \$400 for services rendered in investigating the conduct of the special committee.

By Mr. Heard of Elbert.—To provide for the compensation for members of the board of education of Elbert county.

By Mr. Baker.—To protect insane persons in their postal rights, and to prevent the confinement of same persons in insane asylums.

By Mr. Wheeler of Walker.—To provide for the appointment of two assistants for the state chemist. This is an important measure, as the chemist often has to make analyses in six months than he could do without assistance in a year. The bill also provides for the purchasing of apparatus necessary for the work.

Mr. McAfee, of Crawford, introduced a bill to change the manner of granting license for the sale of spirituous liquors, by amending section 1419 of the code.

Mr. Meriwether, of Wilkes, introduced a motion to provide that 200 copies of all our bills, or resolutions of a general nature, which are hereafter reported favorably by the committee, be printed for the use of the members.

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Whipping Boss for Chaihangs.

Mr. Dunwoody's bill to establish a whipping for county and municipal chaihangs, came up for a third reading, after the call of the roll of counties had been completed.

The bill had been recommended favorably by the general judiciary committee, and a substitute was submitted to the house with the committee's approval.

The substitute is similar to the bill, and is to regulate the work and control of convicts in the state, and to provide in certain cases for the appointment of a whipping boss, and to prescribe his duties. No convict can be punished, except when it is necessary for enforcement of discipline, or to compel work and labor by such convicts, and the guards or bosses are held responsible for any injury to said convict, and in pursuance of his duty.

Mr. Dunwoody made a strong speech advocating the bill, explaining its objects, and showing why such a measure was necessary, for a protection to the convicts, rather than anything aimed against them, and the measure was of the utmost importance to maintain a proper system of discipline in the convict camps of the state.

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Also a bill incorporating the town of Hazelhurst, in Appling county, by Mr. Johnson, of Appling.

To Investigate the Railroads.

The house portion of the committee to investigate the railroad leases and contracts to be made by any charters have been violated, has been appointed by Speaker Howell. Mr. Bemer is chairman, and the other two members are Messrs. Twitty, of Jackson, and Huff, of Bibb.

The investigation will be begun shortly by the joint committee, and Senators Callaway and Ellington will act with the members appointed from the house.

Special Order Next Tuesday.

The special order for next Tuesday is an important measure.

It was introduced by Mr. Ehrhardt, of Houston, and provides for an amendment to section 3364 of the state code, so as to make daily, weekly and monthly wages garnishable in certain cases.

A substitute has been offered for the reading in the house next Tuesday morning.

Other Bills Passed.

Three bills introduced by Mr. Martin, of Fulton, were passed.

One provides for the repeal of the act requiring clerks of the superior courts to prepare a record of superior court hearings.

Another amends section 394 of the code of 1892, relating to the granting of charters of corporations by the superior courts.

The last one confirms all charters granted by the superior courts, where the foregoing laws have been subsequently compiled with.

The resolution to pay Ben J. Davis \$100 for 332 copies of the public acts of 1890, was recommended by the committee of the whole house, and passed.

The bill to require banks which are state depositories to deposit with the treasurer \$50,000 in the name of the state, and to prescribe what banks may become state depositories, by Mr. Ivey, of Thomas, was passed.

Also a bill by Mr. Perry, of Worth, incorporating the Atlanta, Americus and Florida Railway Company.

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 For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 10 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 15 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by car, or in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Read by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 6,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will have the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed.]  
 GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1891.

Statesmen Out of Office.

When ex-Senator Ingalls remarked, on a recent occasion, that he was a statesman out of a job, he probably meant that he was out of office. He is not out of a job, for he continues to study and deal with the problems that engage the attention of statesmen, and he occupies a wider field than he had in the senate, and is better paid for his work.

The country needs a few more statesmen out of office. Half a century ago Macaulay said that he would sooner expect a profound work on political economy from some unknown man in a country town than from a man who had been a brilliant debater in the house of commons since the age of twenty-five. A man who has served long in a legislative body gets into the habit of being superficial. He sees that he can make a limited stock of general knowledge satisfy the public, and he soon comes to the conclusion that there is no use in piling up a big supply when there is no demand for it. Why go deep into a subject if people are going to suppress him or leave him speaking to empty benches? This applies to our time and our country as well as to England. Our men in office lead lives of hurry and worry. They barely have time to skim the surface of great questions and great books. They have little time for reading, and almost none for thought. As a rule, the great ideas they champion have come to them from outside sources—from thinking men among the people who are unconsciously moulding the opinion and legislation of the country.

Wendell Phillips in the north, and Henry Grady in the south, two very different men, living and laboring under very different conditions, never sought and would not hold office, but each wielded an unrivaled influence over the popular mind, shaping policies and measures, and formulating ideas that crystallized into legislation. These men were just as much statesmen out of office as they would have been if they had held high places. They needed not the applause of listening senates. When they spoke it was in a larger forum, and they had an audience their countrymen.

Whether Mr. Ingalls has it in him to make himself a leader of men, now that the senatorial toga no longer drapes his shoulders, time will show. He is undoubtedly a more conspicuous figure just at present than he was when he was in the senate, but he will need something more than a brilliant lecture, or an article bristling with epigrams, to win for him a commanding place in the eyes of the people. If he has the abilities of a genuine statesman, with the courage of his convictions, his attractive powers of speech and graces of style will make him a power in the land. But if his capital consists of a pretty speech and a few sounding phrases he will have to step aside for men of thought and action who come nearer to the people's ideal of leadership. Frankly, we must say that we do not see in his recent work the shadow of coming greatness. He describes himself as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. He peddles out his comments, protests and complaints, but says that it is not his business to suggest a remedy.

The people want something more than this. They demand leaders who cannot only point out existing evils, but suggest a remedy, and have the skill and courage to apply or cause it to be applied successfully. Statesmen of that class, whether they are in or out of office, are very much wanted just now.

Competing With Southern Cotton.

India, Egypt and the Transvaal will add this year about 25 per cent to their last year's crop of cotton.

When we consider the growing demand for Egyptian cotton in this country to be used in the finer fabrics, it is plain that southern cotton planters should take steps to improve the general quality of their staple. The New York Dry Goods Economist calls attention to our danger from this foreign cotton. It says:

It is too late to make a diversion in the planting by directing attention to the growth of a larger quantity of the Ailan or Peeler cotton. But with the efforts of other nations to grow a portion, if not all their cotton, this early opportunity is improved to remind cotton planters throughout the south that competition is being fostered to their disadvantage and cannot be too quick in devising measures for a more extensive growth of the Ailan or Peeler cotton. But with the efforts of other nations to grow a portion, if not all their cotton, this early opportunity is improved to remind cotton planters throughout the south that competition is being fostered to their disadvantage and cannot be too quick in devising measures for a more extensive growth of the Ailan or Peeler cotton.

We are often wondering why the negro question should be pounced on and exaggerated out of all semblance to its real self by people who are ignorant of the real negro as they are of his real needs. What has he done to be thus pursued and disturbed by people who have nothing but theories to offer him? Theories won't feed and clothe and educate him, and neither the remedies of the tramp philosophers nor the chatter of the newspapers can do him a particle of good. There have been a dozen different schemes, in as many years, to settle his hash. The republican scheme to put him in control of affairs in the south is recognized by the more sensible negroes as the invention of an enemy, but, as it is supposed to be politically profitable to the republicans to foment race prejudice and draw the color

imported from Egypt in largely increasing quantities. To do so will require constant attention in the careful selection of seeds for planting, and the best of cultivation on well-prepared soil. Planters have objected to the cultivation of extra-staple cotton because of the additional care demanded and the less percentage of the yield of seed cotton. Whatever the disadvantages may be in this respect the better price which the cotton commands ought to more than compensate for any differences.

The Richmond Times remarks that the situation is rendered the more serious because no duty has been imposed on imported cotton. This is because American cotton is exclusively a product of the south, and only southern people can be injured by foreign competitors. All the other staples are protected, such as wheat and corn, in the cultivation of which northern republicans are engaged. Then the McKinley tariff reduces the duty on the coarser grades of cotton goods, these being the grades largely manufactured in the south, while the duties on finer fabrics are increased for the benefit of northern manufacturers.

Competition abroad and robbery at home threaten the southern planters, and it is time for them to be up and doing.

No Fear of the Alliance.

The New York World remarks that "the democratic victory in Kentucky demonstrates that the democratic party in the south has nothing to fear from the Farmers' Alliance." We are very glad, indeed, that our contemporary has made this discovery at last, and we should be gladder if other esteemed contemporaries nearer home were to make the same discovery. It would save a great deal of unnecessary worrying and wrangling.

We believe the situation is a better solution of the negro question than any individual can invent.

The Money of the Constitution.

The Kansas City Times makes a good point when it reminds its readers that the constitution of the United States, section 10, article 1, says: "No state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

This constitutional recognition of the double standard has never been altered or amended. We started out with the double standard, recommended by the greatest financiers and statesmen of the republic, and the people have never yet given their consent to part with it.

The significance of this point lies in the fact that it is a complete answer to the monetarists who pretend that the remonetization of silver would be in the nature of an experiment. Men must have short memories, indeed, or very limited information, if they do not know that the single gold standard is an innovation, and the vast outflow of gold from this country since last January shows how badly it works. The truth is, as The Times says, from the period when it was used by the patriarch Abraham, until now, silver has always held its own place, and proved that its title to be considered sound money has no cloud on it.

If an ex-president is too big to take part in a campaign, it's not he also too big to seek a nomination at the hands of a party composed of the common people?

LIKE MR. INGALLS, John Sherman will soon be a statesman out of a job. As the partner and attorney of Wall street and the money sharks, John Sherman is the most dangerous man in public life today.

And they made a good point. As one of them expressed it: "The idea of holding a world's fair in a country bound by McKinleyism is grotesque. German manufacturers cannot hope to obtain a market there. Only Americans will profit by the experience gained in inspecting the exhibits, and they will probably then increase the duties."

In Georgia the third party prophets are gradually retiring to their couches for a season of reflection and repose, and we shall hear less and less of the senseless suspicions and aspersions that have been directed at the farmers' movement.

The World's Fair Abroad.

We are destined to hear from the McKinley bill in more ways than one.

It is denounced abroad, as well as at home.

The other day, when something was said nothing of a visit from the German emperor to our world's fair, the leading newspapers of Berlin proceeded to throw cold water upon the whole business.

And they made a good point. As one of them expressed it: "The idea of holding a world's fair in a country bound by McKinleyism is grotesque. German manufacturers cannot hope to obtain a market there. Only Americans will profit by the experience gained in inspecting the exhibits, and they will probably then increase the duties."

Now, from an outside point of view, this is sensible. When we have a tariff so restrictive of trade as to be to a great extent prohibitory, why should foreign nations go to the trouble and expense of figuring in our big fair, when it cannot help their trade?

But, while we admit that our German friends take a just view of the situation, according to the facts before them, it is in order to give them a friendly hint. This oppressive burden of McKinleyism is a temporary incubus. The American people have revolted against it, and the next election will complete the work of the great popular uprising of 1890 and sweep away the last vestige of this law.

By the time the world's fair is ready to open the American people will have smashed this robber tariff inquiry, and our gates will be open to the trade of all the nations of the earth.

We want the imperial Germany across the ocean to take part in our great exhibition side by side with the republican Germany on this continent which has contributed so much to the building up of our republic. The scare-crow of McKinleyism need not frighten anybody away. Uncle Sam will pitch it into his back yard next year.

Solving the Negro Problem.

Here it is again—the old futile and foolish question: "What Shall We Do With the Colored Man?" We find it in The Oshkosh Fireside Companion, in The Tugalo Observer, in the Billville Banner, and in The New York Herald; in the secular, the sectarian and the independent papers of all creeds, parties and forms of belief; in the magazines, in pamphlets, and in books. Men who know nothing about the question discuss it in an urgent and a passionate style, which throws the glamor of unreasonable severity over the whole matter.

Meanwhile, outside the large circle of publicists, there is quite a large delegation of busybodies—tramp philosophers and peddlers of statesmanship—going around the country with patent remedies. Some are white and some colored, but their main business is to pass around their hats whenever they get the opportunity. The result is that the air is full of impracticable propositions of one sort and another.

We have often wondered why the negro question should be pounced on and exaggerated out of all semblance to its real self by people who are as ignorant of the real negro as they are of his real needs. What has he done to be thus pursued and disturbed by people who have nothing but theories to offer him? Theories won't feed and clothe and educate him, and neither the remedies of the tramp philosophers nor the chatter of the newspapers can do him a particle of good. There have been a dozen different schemes, in as many years, to settle his hash. The republican scheme to put him in control of affairs in the south is recognized by the more sensible negroes as the invention of an enemy, but, as it is supposed to be politically profitable to the republicans to foment race prejudice and draw the color

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The Richmond Times remarks that the situation is rendered the more serious because no duty has been imposed on imported cotton. This is because American cotton is exclusively a product of the south, and only southern people can be injured by foreign competitors. All the other staples are protected, such as wheat and corn, in the cultivation of which northern republicans are engaged. Then the McKinley tariff reduces the duty on the coarser grades of cotton goods, these being the grades largely manufactured in the south, while the duties on finer fabrics are increased for the benefit of northern manufacturers.

We have had schemes for sending the negro to Liberia, and various other schemes. The latest is to colonize him in our own territory, and leave him to solve for himself the problems of citizenship and self-government. It is remarkable what a small part common sense plays in these remedies. It is more remarkable, still, that the whole country should fail to perceive that the one and only scheme which fits itself to the present and future of the negro is that which has already been applied, and which is now in process of development.

Why not let the negro alone? He is doing very well. In the south he is among his friends, and he is comfortable and happy—more comfortable and happier than his brethren at the north, who are crowded out of all remunerative and respectable employments. In the south the negro stands on his merits, and he is beginning to make the most of the opportunities which are open to him as to the white man. Only the snobs among the negroes think about or care for social equality. Respectable negroes see that respectable white men do not force themselves where they are not wanted, and they are quick to follow the example thus set. The result is, that the average negro is doing better than seemed to be possible fifteen years ago. His accumulating property, educating his children, and rapidly acquiring the experience necessary to make him a citizen.

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—Home from a Vac-

Rev. Lee Reich, rabbi of the Jewish syn-

agogue, arrived home yesterday morning. Dr.

and a convention in Baltimore, and

Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Long

Branch and many other cities on the

Atlantic coast. In Long Branch Dr. Reich

and that he was trying to get home.

—Running Away.

A boy about twelve years old got on the

Central train at Gaithersburg yesterday morning. The

conductor supposed he was running away

from home, and put him off at Jonesboro. He

said his father was Robert Barrett of Fish

Creek, and that he was trying to get home.

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## THE GROWING CROPS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE CORN CROP  
VERY ENCOURAGING.

Cotton Crop Only Moderate—Sound Words  
of Advice from Commissioner Nesbit.  
The General Average.

The crop report for the month of August, just out, is very encouraging, but the cotton prospect is only moderate. These figures are arrived at by averaging about four hundred reports from every section of the state.

In spots in different sections of the state small areas of the corn crop have been injured by dry weather, or rust, or grass, or caterpillar, or bollworm, or shedding. The crop is practically assured to average 98, as it has advanced far enough in its growth not to be seriously affected by dry weather.

North Georgia shows 98; middle Georgia averages 90; southwest Georgia, 79; southeast Georgia, 108, and east Georgia, 95. In all these sections, as will be seen from these figures, the outlook is unusually promising. The crop is practically made, and fodder saving is in progress.

## The Cotton Crop.

Greater interest is felt in the condition of the cotton crop than any other crop in the state. It is the crop upon which the farmers of Georgia have grown lately to mainly depend, and for this reason great interest is felt in the crop. The report of the cotton crop is not as encouraging as it might be.

The present average is 85.

North Georgia averages 79; middle Georgia 95; southwest Georgia 90; southeast Georgia 94 and east Georgia 80.

These doubtful words close the cotton report:

"An accurate estimate can be made sooner than 20th to 25th of August. But it will require a cowering of all the best elements and an absence of all calamities to make a full crop. This state of things is not likely to occur."

Hay, sorghum, potatoes, sugar cane and rice all promise well.

Talk to Farmers.

Commissioner Nesbit, in his monthly talk to farmers, gives some valuable advice to farmers. Among many other valuable things, he says: "It is true that the corn harvest will, in all probability, be abundant one, but we should not allow this to prevent our making assurance doubly sure by putting in a large small-grain crop. I have recently taken observations in the different sections of the state, and what I have seen but confirms my previous statements that the majority of Georgia farmers are making a grand mistake in pursuing the cotton myth, when they could gain from the substantial provision really the competence to which they are entitled and which they deserve."

"I do advise that this question be adjusted on a strictly business basis, and that the farmers, having the light of reason and past bitter experience to guide them, lift themselves out of their present difficulties. Last week the first bale of new cotton from Dougherty county, classed middling, sold in New York for 7 cents. The price of corn in Georgia is \$1."

The Experimental Station.

Contained in the crop report is a very interesting report of the Georgia experimental station, by Mr. R. J. Redding, director.

A history of the station from its foundation at Griffin in 1880, up to the present time. The statement is made in order to let the farmers of Georgia know what the purposes of the station are, and what is being done there.

It states that 130 acres of land one mile north of Griffin, and \$4,000 with which to erect buildings were given by the people of Spalding county. Officers were at once elected, buildings erected, and the farm was prepared for experimental work. The buildings comprise three dwellings, a chemical laboratory, a large stable and barn, a general office, six laborers' cottages, a ginnery, and a dairy house. The officers are a director, vice director, and chemist, an agriculturist and dairymen, a horticulturist and assistant chemist.

The station is maintained exclusively by the fund received from the United States government, together with the proceeds of sale of such of its crops as may be marketed. The state pays nothing for its regular support.

The farm is valued at \$10,000 and the buildings at \$4,000.

For the present the Georgia station has determined to give its chief attention to the following lines of investigation:

1. Culture and fertilizer experiments and variety tests of cotton.

2. Culture and fertilizer experiments and variety tests of corn.

3. Culture and fertilizer experiments upon the sweet potato.

4. Methods of preservation of the sweet potato.

5. Culture experiments on grasses and forage crops.

6. Feeding experiments with stock and cattle.

7. Culture and fertilizer experiments upon the cow pea, especially in relation to its use as a manorial crop.

8. Investigations and experiments in dairying.

The report of Mr. Redding is very comprehensive and makes very interesting reading.

The crop report for August is closed with an article on forage plants by Gustave Spehr, horticulturist.

REV. SAM SMALL

Has Been Sick at Philadelphia, But Will Come to Atlanta Soon.

Rev. Sam Small is in Philadelphia, and on Monday will arrive for Atlanta.

When The Herald left its appearance, Mr. Small was at its masthead as editor. Then it has remained, though he has been absent. He had other engagements in the north that would, it was expected, require his attention for a few days, and then he would return and take charge of the new venture. Mr. Small wrote several of the editorials that graced the paper, and he left for Philadelphia. He has been gone so long that it began to be talked that he had not canceled his lecturing engagements, and consequently could not take charge of the paper.

But Mr. Small is coming, and coming with his journalistic war paint on.

The following telegram explains why he has been absent:

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—[Special]—Rev. Sam Small, who has been quite sick for some days, returned from Cape May today and goes Monday to Atlanta to make it his permanent residence and to assume his duty as editor of The Herald. He has succeeded in canceling the lecture contracts which were hampering his removal and now promises to pay full attention to his new work and his Georgia journalistic critics as well.

MR. DURAND BURIED.

The Funeral Occurred Yesterday Morning with Impressive Ceremonies.

The funeral of Mr. S. A. Durand occurred yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence, 50 East Ellis street.

A large number of friends were present. They were representatives of various classes and callings, who had known Mr. Durand well to whom his death had been the severest blow. From Decatur there was quite a delegation, including the employees of his mill and plantation.

The services were impressively conducted by Rev. Mr. Ryburn, pastor of the Decatur Baptist church. The service was beautiful and touching. Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Sindall sang "Sweet Hours of Prayer" and "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," both favorite hymns of Mr. Durand.

The pallbearers were Messrs. John A. Whitner, W. J. Houston, A. B. Andrews, J. N. Wilson, Henry W. Scott, W. F. Partillo, E. E. Bates and H. P. Jewitt. The interment was at Oakland.

PRESTON'S MED-AKE  
cures hay fever, nothing else.

## MR. REINHARDT TALKS

## HE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR HIS SCHOOL ORDINANCE.

He Thinks It Will Keep Out No Children from the Public School—Thinks It Will Pass.

The school ordinance introduced by Alderman Reinhardt in the general council Monday afternoon was not been the subject of much comment and discussion.

The school superintendent of the public schools of the city, is strongly opposed to the ordinance, as was seen from an interview with him in Wednesday morning's paper.

Alderman Reinhardt was seen yesterday, and talked very freely concerning the ordinance.

"What have you to say in answer to Superintendent Slaton's views on the school ordinance?" he was asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Reinhardt, "I suppose he was only looking at the ordinance from one standpoint, and then without due and careful consideration, while the tax committee in drafting the ordinance has given the subject a great deal of thought.

"Do you believe that the making of the ordinance will bar out many children from the public schools, as Superintendent Slaton supposes?"

"No. The superintendent is simply mistaken about that. I do not believe it will keep any one from school, certainly but few."

"Well, do you think it will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended?"

"Yes, I think it will. The system has worked well in other departments of the city, and I don't see why it will not do in this case. For instance, the police commissioners have a rule that has been in force for some time, compelling applicants not only to give in their city taxes but to also pay all city taxes due before they had been assessed as policemen, and it has, I am informed, worked well.

Should the court sustain Judge Clark it would establish it as law that when a man fraudulently contracted debts and then sold out that the courts could, through a receiver, make him take the money out of his pocket or go to jail.

Glen & Maddon represent the creditors and Mayson & Hill Mr. Martin.

Suit Filed.

George Williams, for an accident that happened to his wife, Naomie Williams, files a suit in the city court against the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for \$1,000.

The suit was filed on the 21st of June, and the company has filed a counter-claim for \$1,000.

They say that when the wife was hit by a trolley car she was thrown out of the end of the third floor, and that she was hit on the head and was permanently injured by being thrown down.

On account of the same injuries the wife sued the road for \$3,000 damages.

Didn't Deliver the Telegram.

For failure to deliver a telegram, Lynch & Carter sue the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$1,000.

They say that they had a carload of hides to sell and wired one of their patrons at Buford the price at which they would sell, but he answered that he would come immediately and take this and pay the bill delivered.

On account of this it is stated that the hides were sold at a much less price.

The \$100 penalty is asked.

A Sale.

Today is a copy of the ordinance:

"Come to our schools. You shall not be required to pay any tax, come along."

They say that when the car stopped at the end of the line, and the passengers were getting off, his wife started out, and was in the act of getting off, when suddenly, without any warning, the car was pushed violently.

It is alleged that the wife, in endeavoring to keep from falling, struck the door facing, and the door was cut off the end of the third floor, and that she was hit on the head and was permanently injured by being thrown down.

On account of the same injuries the wife sued the road for \$3,000 damages.

Positively Cured By THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-S.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

COMPLIMENTING CALHOUN.

The New Recorder Tendered a Banquet Last Night.

It was a jolly, joyful time Judge Andy Calhoun and his friends had last night.

A little over a month ago Mr. Calhoun acquired the title of judge by being elected city recorder over a number of strong and able candidates. No young man in Atlanta has more

## HE IS IN CONTEMPT.

## THE MARTIN CASE DECIDED BY JUDGE CLARK.

A. Supersedias Is Allowed on Mr. Martin's Bond—Several Damage Suits—A Sale—Court Next Week.

Judge Richard Clark heard and decided the case yesterday.

The decision was that Mr. Martin, having refused to turn over the assets in his hands, is in contempt of court.

When the decision was rendered the attorneys for Mr. Martin announced that they would prepare a bill of exceptions in order to take the case to the supreme court, and asked the court to grant supersedias until the case could be heard by the higher court.

Judge Clark granted the request, provided a bond for \$5,000 was given. A bond similar to the one in the Ryan case, conditioned that the assets, \$3,000, and the accounts would be forthcoming, or the defendant would submit to the court to grant supersedias until the case could be heard by the higher court.

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They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take;









There is nothing its power for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of impostors. Take POND'S EXTRACT only—a landscape trademark on bottle wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76th Ave., N.Y.

### POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe.

Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions. Salt Rheum &c.

Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up, only by

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We have unequalled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

PAULINER, KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

85 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

### INSTRUCTION.

Southern School of 18 E. Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.—Telephone 526.

We have 500 graduates in positions, some receiving \$1,000 per year, others making \$8,000 a year. Our shorthand writers are well educated, advanced to graduate their pupils in three months and guaranteeing positions are frauds. The average time required is from four to six months. The principal and responsible members of the management of the school held in railroad circles and elsewhere are influences conducive to the great demand made upon us for shorthand writers. We average four applications a week, and often have to wait a week for a writing position in this city. We have three shorthand teachers and an expert typewriter teacher. Our school is open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., daily. Lessons given by the principal.

A. C. BRISCOE, Manager.

L. W. ARNOLD, Ass't Man's'r.

MISS ALICE TULLER, Typist.

Crichton's Shorthand School

Occupies the entire second floor at

49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We teach the simplest as well as the most logical system of Shorthand ever written, in fact, the system is so simple that it can be taught successfully.

### BY MAIL.

and we make a specialty of giving lessons in this way to persons who cannot come to Atlanta.

Mr. W. B. Kennedy says: "I am much pleased with the system I have made through your splendid method of mail instruction. I think the system taught by you is so simple that any one can readily understand it."

Mr. E. C. says: "I am very much pleased with your method of teaching by mail, as well as the system taught."

The system taught by us is the latest and in most respects by far the best book on phonography that has yet been published."

The New York Tribune: "It will doubtless take the precedence of all previous manuals on the subject."

The New York World: "An attempt, and we think a successful one, to remove many of the inconveniences of the system as it has been written."

For more information, apply by the best book on phonography that exists.

The New York Times: "It is the most exact, and one of the most logical."

Illustrated with also a little book giving much valuable information concerning shorthand, its uses, etc., will be mailed free by

Crichton's School.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

Colleges Institutes for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. EMBLA, P. O., near Baltimore, Md.

JULY 18-25 sat mon thru

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Marion, Ga. Annual session begins Sept. 23, 1891. Largest patronage in Georgia. For catalogues to W. C. B. D. D. Co., July 11-22 sat thru

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

Academic; Law; Engineering. For Catalogue address G. W. C. LEE, President.

LAW SCHOOL

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

C. A. Graves, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. J. Randolph Tucker, Prof. Equity and Const'l Law, etc.

Opens Sept. 10. For Catalogue, address G. W. C. LEE, President.

JULY 11-22 sat thru

PANTOPS ACADEMY

NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

For Boys and Young Men. Send for catalogues JOHN R. SAMPSON, A.M., Pres.

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FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Send for catalogues Rev. Geo. W. F. PRICE, D.D., NASHVILLE, TENN.

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LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY,

(Near Baltimore) for young ladies. \$25 per year.

30th year. Modern conveniences, large campus, full faculty, thorough training, home comforts.

Send for catalogues Rev. G. W. TURNER, A. M., Principal.

JULY 11-22 sat thru

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

LEXINGTON, KY.—"Cheapest and Best Business School in the World."

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S EXPOSITION. 16,000 Graduates in Business, Engineering, Law, Medicine, etc.

including Tuition, Room and Board, Books, Stationery, etc.

Literature, Kindergarten, Complete Gymnasium. Health unparried.

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JULY 11-22 sat thru

A Select School for Girls.

Mrs. G. H. DEJARINETTE, PRINCIPAL,

21 Peachtree street. School opens Wednesday, September 1, 1891. For Catalogue, address Mrs. G. H. DeJarnette, 21 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

German, Music department under management of Miss Anna Hause. Apply for circular.

### PETE IS SCARED.

HE HAS BEEN TRYING THE SHAMMING ACT.

And Now Pretends to Be Religious—His Fellow Prisoners Expect Him to Confess the Killing of the Lily Woman.

Peter Daniels, who was arrested Thursday morning for murder, is certainly a frightened negro.

Though he hasn't confessed guilt yet, his actions plainly show it.

He tried one dodge and failed; and now he wants religion.

Thursday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, he was seen lying in the rear of the jail corridor, quiet and motionless with his eyes fixed on the ceiling. Some one of the prisoners reported the matter and Mr. Gillean, the guard, and Jailer Faith approached Daniels.

As they came near, the fellow's eyes began wildly rolling, but otherwise he remained perfectly still.

"What's the matter, Pete?"

No answer.

"Anything troubling you?"

There was a moment's pause and then the negro placed his hand on his stomach.

Gilleland stooped down and felt to see if he was in pain, but Pete never flinched. His eyes only rolled the more wildly.

"Your stomach hurt you?" was asked.

Still no response.

In this way Daniels was left. For three solid hours that must have seemed an age to a man in that position, he lay staring at the ceiling, never moving nor opening his mouth.

Finally it became locking-up time. Pete, whose shamming every one had immediately seen—even the prisoners—was told to go into his cell. He never budged.

"If you don't," said Mr. Faith, "we'll put you in George Washington's cell and lock you up."

The threat had no effect, and so two stalwart negroes were gotten, and Daniels was carried into the "haunted" quarters. He acted as though he did not know what was going on. Once in the cell, it was thoroughly darkened, the doors double barred and Pete was left to himself.

Five minutes had not elapsed before loud screams were heard—the cries of some one in distress. They were traced to Daniels. The doors were unfastened, and then the negro stood, the perspiration standing out on his forehead as though he had been in the greatest terror. He was scared—that was evident.

"Fo' de lans sake, lemme git outen dis," he said, in great dread.

"Will you behave if we let you out?"

"Sho's my name's Pete. Jes' lemme go dis time."

"What made you act the way you did?"

Asked Mr. Faith.

The negro didn't answer. He was released from his place of terror and was all right after that.

Early yesterday morning he was heard singing and praying with a fellow prisoner, Robinson, who was once a preacher. Daniels was earnest and fervent. He professed religion and as soon as possible sent a note to Rev. C. O. Fischer, asking the minister to come and speak to him.

Every inmate about the jail, prisoners and all, declare that Pete's actions are fast betraying him. In fact, all were looking for a confession from him.

THIS IS A WONDERFULLY PROGRESSIVE AGE.—One striking proof of it is that families are discarding nauseous pills and using sugar-coated Bible Beans. Sold in tiny watch-shaped bottles.

### CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

We know it is hard to believe, and yet it is true, that every day, persons who ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, have handed out to them something which looks like C-A-R-T-E-R-S, and yet is not.

They are put up in a RED wrapper, and they closely imitate "C-A-R-T-E-R-S," and general appearance.

It is a fraud!!!

The unscrupulous purveyor, who want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because he knows their merit, and is aware of their virtues, goes home with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

### HEED THE WARNING.

Don't be deceived and do not be imposed upon with an imitation of what you want. You want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because you know their merit, and are aware of their virtues, and not with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

They are put up in a RED wrapper, and they closely imitate "C-A-R-T-E-R-S," and general appearance.

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### MISS ALICE TULLER, Typist.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R-S," be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-S," and take nothing but the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

### A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill! Small Dose! Small Price!

at mon thru wkyt.

The four H's—Health, happy homes and hospitality—fostered by Angostura Bitters. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. Siebert & Sons.

### Cheap Tickets to Texas.

will be sold from principal country stations in the southeast on August 11th and 12th, at one fare for round trip, good for return within 30 days, via New Orleans and the Southern Pacific system, only having double daily trains leaving New Orleans for all Texas points. Address R. H. HILL, P. O. Box 88, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGE W. ELY, T. P. A. So. Pacific Co., Montgomery, Ala.

JULY 18-25 sat mon thru

THE GORDON SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



### ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results with

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant

and refreshing to the taste, and acts

gently yet promptly on the Kidneys,

Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-

tem effectively, dispels colds, head-

aches and fevers and cures habitual

constipation. Syrup of Figs is the

only remedy of its kind ever pro-

duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-

ceptable to the stomach, prompt in

its action and truly beneficial in its

effects, prepared only from the most

healthy and agreeable substances,

its many excellent qualities com-

mand it to all and have made it

the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c

and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-

ists. Any reliable druggist who

may not have it on hand will pro-

vide it promptly for any one who

wishes to try it. Do not accept any

substitute.